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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 365--82nd Congress

Chapter 335--2nd Session

S. 2569

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 365

SOIL CONSERVATION. Amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to continue Federal administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program (PMA) for two additional years beyond Dec. 1952.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 2569

January 31, 1952	Mr. Ellender introduced S. 2569 which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.
March 13, 1952	Senate Committee reported S. 2569, Senate Report 1305. Print of bill as reported.
March 24, 1952	Senate passed S. 2569 with amendment. Print of bill as it passed the Senate.
May 1, 1952	Mr. Abernethy introduced H. R. 7689 (similar bill) which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
May 12, 1952	House Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7689, House Report 1869. Print of bill as reported.
May 19, 1952	House passed S. 2569 in lieu of H. R. 7689. H. R. 7689 laid on table due to passage of S. 2569.
May 26, 1952	Approved: Public Law 365.

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2569

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 31 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590g), is amended (1)
5 by striking out subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and
6 (g), and (2) by striking out the subsection designation
7 “(a)”.

8 SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (a) of section 8 of said Act, as
9 amended, relating to the period within which the Secretary
10 is authorized to develop programs and make payments

1 directly to farmers for specified purposes, is hereby repealed.

2 (b) The first sentence of subsection (b) of section 8 of
3 said Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the words
4 "Subject to the limitation provided in subsection (a) of this
5 section, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

6 (c) Subsection (b) of section 8 of said Act, as amended,
7 is further amended by changing the fifth, sixth, seventh,
8 and eighth sentences to read as follows: "The Secretary shall
9 designate local administrative areas as units for administra-
10 tion of programs under this section, which units may also
11 be used in the administration of other agricultural programs.
12 No such local area shall include more than one county or
13 parts of different counties. Farmers within any such local
14 administrative area shall elect annually from among their
15 number a local committee of not more than three members
16 who are participating or cooperating in programs admin-
17 istered within such area. The regular members of the local
18 committees within the county chosen at such election shall
19 in a convention elect, annually, the county committee for the
20 county, which shall consist of three persons who are farmers
21 residing within the county."

22 (d) Subsection (g) of section 8 of said Act, as amended,
23 relating to the assignment of payments authorized by said
24 Act, is hereby repealed. Any assignment filed within six
25 months after enactment of this Act shall be recognized.

1 (e) Subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section
2 8 of said Act, as amended, are redesignated as subsections
3 (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), respectively.

4 SEC. 3. Sections 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation
5 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, are amended by
6 deleting “7 (a)” wherever it appears and inserting in lieu
7 thereof “7”.

8 SEC. 4. Section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
9 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by deleting “8 (b)”
10 wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “8 (a)”.

11 SEC. 5. Section 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment
12 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the
13 words “Agricultural Adjustment Administration” wherever
14 they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the words “Produc-
15 tion and Marketing Administration”.

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JANUARY 31 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 25), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2569]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2659), to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

S. 2569 as introduced would continue the present agricultural conservation program indefinitely and repeal the provisions of law requiring it to be placed on a grants-in-aid basis beginning in 1953. Your committee conducted hearings on a similar bill in the Eighty-first Congress and at that time unanimously recommended a 2-year extension of the present program. Your committee is still of the opinion that the provisions placing the program on a grants-in-aid basis should not be repealed but additional time should be given the States to enact legislation authorizing them to cooperate with the Federal Government on that basis. At the same time the conservation program is so important to agricultural production, particularly in the present emergency, your committee believes it is imperative that the existing national program be continued at least two more years and therefore recommends amendment of S. 2569 to provide a 2-year extension of the program now in effect.

A copy of a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, dated January 21, 1952, requesting enactment of S. 2569 as introduced is attached hereto as a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 21, 1952.

The honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: There is transmitted herewith, for consideration by the Congress, a draft of proposed legislation to amend sections 7, 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and sections 388 (a) and 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Repeal of subsection (a) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs to improve the Nation's soil resources through assistance to individual farmers. This authorization was given during the period prior to January 1, 1938, to afford States an opportunity to take legislative action to carry out the program through grants made by the Federal Government. In recognition of the vital need for conserving the Nation's agricultural resources, the Congress, from time to time, has extended the authority for the agricultural conservation program which makes assistance available to every farmer in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The last extension was made by Public Law 817, Eighty-first Congress, and authorizes the continuation of a national program through December 31, 1952.

The level of production which American agriculture has been able to achieve has contributed more to our strength as a Nation and our world position than any other single factor. It is vital, then, that our agricultural resources be maintained at a level to assure continuing adequate supplies of food, feed, and fiber in the national interest.

We cannot risk any drop in the volume and extent of performance of conservation practices. This is especially true at this time. Requirements growing out of the emergency situation have necessitated setting up production guides for 1952 that call for the highest total output in history. These high-production demands will accelerate soil losses greatly. For example, in the Corn Belt, the 16-percent increase in intertilled crops during World War II, mostly at the expense of sod and pasture, is estimated to have increased the soil loss by 11 percent. Increased production of soil-depleting crops will expose the land to a far greater extent than usual to serious and irreparable damage and danger of being blown or washed away.

Indications are that future demands upon our acres will continually increase. It is essential that an adequate and effective agricultural conservation program, embodying a coordinated approach to the conservation problem be continued to assure the positive performance by individual farmers of measures to restore the fertility constantly being removed by heavy production and to prevent the waste of soil through erosion. Practices that meet conservation needs must be carried out on a Nation-wide basis to insure against diminishing fertility and dwindling productivity.

Repeal of subsections (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

Subsections (b) through (g) of section 7 provide for cooperation between the Secretary of Agriculture and the States in the execution of State plans to carry out the purposes set forth in section 7 (a) and for the apportionment, among the States, of funds made available for the purposes of the act.

If section 8 (a) is repealed, as recommended, these subsections of section 7 will no longer be required. If these subsections are repealed, it will be necessary to redesignate section 7 (a) as section 7.

Amendment to subsection (b) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

The purposes of this proposed amendment are (1) to permit all farmers in a community to vote in the election of local community committeemen and (2) to provide that all community committeemen shall serve as delegates to a county convention for the purpose of electing a county committee instead of the present method of electing a delegate from each community for this purpose.

Subsection (b) provides that the Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units for administration of programs. At present only farmers "participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area" may vote in the election of community committeemen. County and community committee-

men administer locally all programs assigned to the Production and Marketing Administration which involve direct contact with farmers. Their use in connection with certain programs is required by law (sec. 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and section 388 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended).

The Production and Marketing Administration is working with all farmers in connection with programs of the Department which makes it necessary that committeemen contact all farmers in a county. It therefore appears desirable, in the interest of closer cooperation with all farmers, that the eligibility to vote in the election of local committeemen be broadened to include not only farmers participating in PMA programs but all farmers in a county.

In order to simplify the election procedure, it is recommended that the provision relating to the election of delegates to the county convention be repealed.

Existing legislation provides that farmers qualified to vote shall elect annually from among their number a delegate to the county convention and that delegates from the various local areas in a county shall meet in a county convention for the purpose of electing a county committee. It appears desirable that the provision for the election of county committees be simplified so that the newly elected community committeemen within a county shall automatically become delegates to the county convention instead of electing a delegate from each administrative area within a county.

Repeal of subsection (g) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended

The assignment provision permitting recipients of conservation payments to assign their anticipated payments to creditors, which became effective in 1938, was enacted for the purpose of creating additional credit to farmers to assist them in financing farming operations. The assignment provision became effective at a time when payments were being made under the agricultural conservation program to farmers participating in the program, who planted within their allotments for soil-depleting crops, and was used principally by tenants and sharecroppers whose eligibility for payment was based upon their share in crops such as cotton, corn, tobacco, and wheat with respect to which payments were made. The assignments enabled tenants and sharecroppers to obtain cash or other advances to finance the making of a crop. Under the agricultural conservation program now in effect, payments are authorized only for the performance of approved soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices. Such payments are divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers in proportion to their contribution toward the cost of carrying out the practices.

In many sections of the country, especially in those areas in which the greatest use was made of the assignment provision under previous programs, much of the assistance under the present agricultural conservation program is in the form of advances of conservation materials and services needed in carrying out approved conservation practices. These advances are made in accordance with the authority contained in section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and represent all or part of the assistance a farmer may receive under the program. Since farmers may receive advances in materials or services there is no need for an assignment provision.

The proposed amendment would repeal the assignment provision but provides for recognition of valid assignments filed prior to the effective date of the proposed amendment.

Amendment to section 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended

Section 392 (a) provides for separate appropriation accounts for administrative expenses whereby each appropriation or fund available for programs which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration carries out or cooperates in carrying out, contributes its estimated share of such expenses to the appropriation account.

In 1945, all functions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which had been transferred to the War Food Administrator in 1943, were transferred back to the Secretary of Agriculture. The functions affected by this amendment to section 392 (a) are now being administered by the Production and Marketing Administration. The amendment to section 392 (a) is proposed only to have the legislation refer to the current organizational unit of the Department.

The proposed legislation also changes numbers of sections and subsections of existing legislation in conformity with other provisions of the proposal.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the President's program, there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation and explanatory letter to the Congress for its consideration.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to [January 1, 1953] *January 1, 1955*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after [December 31, 1952,] *December 31, 1954*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to [January 1, 1953,] *January 1, 1955*.

* * * * *



Calendar No. 1234

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2569

[Report No. 1305]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 31 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Mr. ELLENDER (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 25), 1952

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 7 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allot-
4 ment Act, as amended (~~16 U. S. C. 590g~~), is amended ~~(1)~~
5 by striking out subsections ~~(b)~~, ~~(c)~~, ~~(d)~~, ~~(e)~~, ~~(f)~~, and
6 ~~(g)~~, and ~~(2)~~ by striking out the subsection designation
7 ~~“(a)”~~.

8 SEC. 2. ~~(a)~~ Subsection ~~(a)~~ of section 8 of said Act, as
9 amended, relating to the period within which the Secretary

1 is authorized to develop programs and make payments
2 directly to farmers for specified purposes; is hereby repealed.

3 ~~(b)~~ The first sentence of subsection ~~(b)~~ of section 8 of
4 said Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the words
5 "Subject to the limitation provided in subsection ~~(a)~~ of this
6 section; the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

7 ~~(c)~~ Subsection ~~(b)~~ of section 8 of said Act, as amended,
8 is further amended by changing the fifth, sixth, seventh,
9 and eighth sentences to read as follows: "The Secretary shall
10 designate local administrative areas as units for administra-
11 tion of programs under this section, which units may also
12 be used in the administration of other agricultural programs.
13 No such local area shall include more than one county or
14 parts of different counties. Farmers within any such local
15 administrative area shall elect annually from among their
16 number a local committee of not more than three members
17 who are participating or cooperating in programs admin-
18 istered within such area. The regular members of the local
19 committees within the county chosen at such election shall
20 in a convention elect, annually, the county committee for the
21 county, which shall consist of three persons who are farmers
22 residing within the county."

23 ~~(d)~~ Subsection ~~(g)~~ of section 8 of said Act, as amended,
24 relating to the assignment of payments authorized by said

1 Act, is hereby repealed. Any assignment filed within six
2 months after enactment of this Act shall be recognized.

3 ~~(e)~~ Subsections ~~(b)~~, ~~(c)~~, ~~(d)~~, ~~(e)~~, and ~~(f)~~ of section
4 8 of said Act, as amended, are redesignated as subsections
5 ~~(a)~~, ~~(b)~~, ~~(c)~~, ~~(d)~~, and ~~(e)~~, respectively.

6 SEC. 3. Sections 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation
7 and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, are amended by
8 deleting “7 (a)” wherever it appears and inserting in lieu
9 thereof “7”.

10 SEC. 4. Section 388 ~~(a)~~ of the Agricultural Adjustment
11 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by deleting “8 (b)”
12 wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof “8 (a)”.

13 SEC. 5. Section 392 ~~(a)~~ of the Agricultural Adjustment
14 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the
15 words “Agricultural Adjustment Administration” wherever
16 they appear and inserting in lieu thereof the words “Produce
17 tion and Marketing Administration”.

18 *That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation*
19 *and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking*
20 *out “January 1, 1953” wherever it appears therein and*
21 *inserting in lieu thereof “January 1, 1955”, and (b) by*
22 *striking out “December 31, 1952” and inserting in lieu*
23 *thereof “December 31, 1954”.*

Amend the title so as to read: “A bill to amend the
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.”

82ND CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2569

[Report No. 1305]

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

By Mr. ELLENDER

JANUARY 31 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 13 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 25), 1952
Reported with amendments

southeast quarter section 22; fractional section 23; fractional section 26; east half northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, south half southeast quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 27; north half, east half west half southwest quarter, east half southwest quarter, southeast quarter section 34; section 35, township 13 north, range 15 east; south half southwest quarter section 17; lots 1, 2, northwest quarter northeast quarter section 20; southwest quarter section 26; lot 5, northeast quarter southeast quarter section 27; lots 1, 2 of section 35, township 13 north, range 16 east, New Mexico principal meridian, containing twenty-six thousand four hundred sixty-four and forty-six one-hundredths acres, more or less.

Sec. 2. The lands conveyed to the United States under this act shall, subject to adequate protection and conservation of soil and vegetative resources and the forests therein, be administered with due regard to the purposes for which the lands were originally acquired by the United States in its program of rural rehabilitation.

Sec. 3. That pending said transfer of the above land to the Forest Service and thereafter, mineral deposits within said tracts of land, whether acquired by purchase with said land or reserved to the Government in the original patent, shall be administered under the Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (61 Stat. 913; 30 U. S. C. 351), as to the minerals specified therein, and as to any other minerals in the manner prescribed by section 402 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1099). Applications for mineral leases at any time heretofore or hereafter filed with respect to said mineral deposits shall be considered and acted upon in the manner prescribed, notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 499 of the Eighty-first Congress, approved May 3, 1950.

Sec. 4. The following public domain lands are hereby reserved for administration under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35, 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 475), as amended or supplemented: Lot 1, section 25 and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 36, all in township 13 north, range 15 east, New Mexico principal meridian, containing one hundred sixteen and three one-hundredths acres, more or less.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATENT TO CERTAIN INDIAN LAND IN RONAN, MONT.

The bill (H. R. 3847) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue to school district No. 28, Ronan, Mont., a patent in fee to certain Indian land was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PATENT TO CHARLES A. GANN FOR CERTAIN LAND IN CALIFORNIA—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 651) to provide for issuance of a supplemental patent to Charles A. Gann, patentee No. 152,519, for certain land in California, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. By request, I ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas withhold his request for a moment?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am happy to do so.

Mr. ANDERSON. Let us see if there is any possibility of clearing up whatever question there is with respect to this bill.

This is a case in which a person originally obtained a survey which he thought contained the proper number of acres. Later it was discovered that the documents did not grant him 160 acres. He had already sold a part of the land. This legislation merely provides that those who have bought land, and who still have the land in their possession, on which they have built houses, may be granted title to those properties. It authorizes the Department of the Interior to enter into negotiations with them and to grant title to the properties to them.

For a long time it was suggested that the bill carry a provision granting the original patentee additional lands. That provision has been removed from the bill. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has very carefully screened the bill. It is the opinion of all members of the committee that it is now in proper shape. I hope that if the Senator making the objection can be contacted we may pass the bill. It has been requested by the representatives from the State of California.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Mexico will yield to answer an inquiry, I may say that it was the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. Morse] who objected. If the Senator from New Mexico can clear up what is in the mind of the Senator from Oregon, who has lodged an objection, the Senator from Kansas will have no objection to the passage of the bill. However, since an objection has been lodged, I must ask that the bill be passed over.

Mr. ANDERSON. I shall try to contact the Senator from Oregon. I know that generally speaking the Senator from Oregon objects to giving away the property of the Government without some recompense. I think this is an entirely different situation, which my colleagues on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will admit.

I thank the Senator.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 6242) to restore certain land to the Territory of Hawaii and to authorize said Territory to exchange the whole or a portion of the same was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS IN HAWAII

The bill (H. R. 4798) to amend the Hawaiian Organic Act relating to qualifications of jurors was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEDICAL SERVICES TO NON-INDIANS IN INDIAN HOSPITALS

The bill (H. R. 1043) to provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY—BILL PASSED TO FOOT OF CALENDAR

The bill (S. 25) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform

system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested of Senate bill 25.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Noting that the Senator who might be interested in making an explanation of the bill is not in the Chamber, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed to the foot of the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COST ADJUSTMENTS, GREENFIELDS DIVISION, SUN RIVER IRRIGATION PROJECT, MONTANA

The bill (H. R. 3144) relating to certain construction-cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River irrigation project, Montana, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The bill (S. 2569) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, Senate bill 2569 is designed to extend for two additional years after this year, the calendar year 1952, the agricultural conservation program provisions of the present law. The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was last amended in 1950 to continue the present program for 2 years before placing it on a grants-in-aid basis, thus allowing more time for the respective States to meet the terms of the act.

Many of the States have not enacted legislation authorizing them to operate the program on that basis. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry still thinks that the present act should stand with respect to its provisions requiring the program to be placed on a grants-in-aid basis sometime in the future. In the meantime, however, it does not want the agricultural conservation program to cease to exist in many of the States. Therefore this measure is to continue the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make conservation payments directly to farmers for 2 years following this year, so as to give the States more time to meet the conditions of the original act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amend-

(6) proper consideration has been given in such administration to the promotion of healthy competition in American industry; and

(7) scientific and technical discoveries and technological advances have been made available to the public on the widest possible basis consistent with the aforementioned objectives.

SEC. 2. The committee shall report its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable, to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but not later than January 31, 1953.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistance, to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to take such testimony and to make such expenditures (not in excess of the amount herein authorized) as it deems advisable. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may employ stenographic assistance at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$100,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The title was amended so as to read: "To review the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act since December 18, 1941."

DEPENDENT RESIDENTS ON NORTH LOBATO AND EL PUEBLO TRACTS, NEW MEXICO

The bill (S. 1536) to stabilize the economy of dependent residents of New Mexico using certain lands of the United States known as the North Lobato and El Pueblo tracts, originally purchased from relief program funds, and now administered under agreement by the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests, to effect permanent transfer of these lands, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

MR. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to ask my colleague, the junior Senator from New Mexico [MR. ANDERSON], who reported this bill from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, certain questions.

I call the attention of my colleague to that portion of the Department's letter to the Senator from Louisiana [MR. ELLENDER], the chairman of the committee, found on page 3 of the report. The letter describes the land, and reads, in part, as follows:

These lands were acquired as part of an effort to give stability to the operations and to bolster the incomes of the nearby resident population. These people live on very small farms in the river valleys. Such farms through constant subdivision due to sales and inheritances had, at the time of purchase of the lands with which this bill is concerned, become so small that incomes therefrom were insufficient to support the people on them. Other sources of income were meager or absent. Many families were wholly or partly dependent on public-relief programs. However, increased livestock production, with consequent increased income, appeared possible if the necessary range land could be assured these people on a permanent basis.

Does the bill propose, by giving the land involved a permanent status under the Forest Service, to insure that the residents there will continue to have the land for use under a permanent status?

MR. ANDERSON. Yes, I may say to my colleague; that is the only purpose of the proposed legislation.

MR. CHAVEZ. The letter from the Department proceeds:

The two tracts herein discussed—

And I may say to my colleague that he knows that I am familiar with the tracts—

The two tracts herein discussed were purchased to that end.

That means to the end of putting the land on a permanent basis, and assuring the residents of protection of their rights on a permanent basis. The letter proceeds:

The two tracts herein discussed were purchased to that end. These lands have since contributed substantially toward bettering economic conditions of the area. Last year the North Half Lobato tract furnished about 5,100 animal months (cattle and horses) of forage, and the major part of which was used by 32 permittees having paid permits. The Pueblo project furnished about 4,340 animal months of forage to 23 permittees.

Can the Senator assure those permittees that it is the purpose of the legislation that they may continue to use the lands on that basis?

MR. ANDERSON. Yes. I will say to the senior Senator from New Mexico that not only is that the assurance by the authors of the legislation, but the Department of Agriculture in its report has given such assurance. I therefore think it would be bound to carry it out. The letter from the Acting Secretary further states:

It is our understanding that this section does not contemplate special concessions in the matter of fees or land-use practices.

In other words, if the Department wished to do so it could raise the fees which these people are paying and take them off the land, perhaps. The Department has promised that it will not do so, and its promise is made a part of the history of this legislation.

MR. CHAVEZ. I should like to make a part of the history of this debate also the following from the letter of the Acting Secretary:

The Pueblo project—

Which is on Pecos River—

furnished about 4,340 animal months of forage to 23 permittees.

Does my colleague understand that it is the purpose of this legislation that those permittees will be allowed to continue on a permanent basis?

MR. ANDERSON. Yes. I can assure my colleague that that is exactly the purpose of the legislation.

MR. CHAVEZ. I wish to associate myself with the report of the committee.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1536) to stabilize the economy of dependent residents of New Mexico using certain

lands of the United States known as the North Lobato and El Pueblo tracts, originally purchased from relief program funds, and now administered under agreement by the Carson and Santa Fe National Forests, to effect permanent transfer of these lands, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments on page 3, line 13, after the figures "23", to strike out "lot 1, section 25;"; in line 14, after the word "section", to strike out "26," and insert "26;"; in line 18, after the word "section", to strike out "35;" and insert "35;"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 36;"; at the top of page 4, at the beginning of line 1, to strike out "five hundred eighty and forty-nine one-hundredths acres" and insert "four hundred sixty-four and forty-six one-hundredths acres;"; and at the top of page 5, to insert:

SEC. 4. The following public domain lands are hereby reserved for administration under the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35, 16 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 475), as amended or supplemented: Lot 1, section 25 and lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, section 36, all in township 13 north, range 15 east, New Mexico principal meridian, containing one hundred sixteen and three one-hundredths acres, more or less.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of Public Law 499, Eighty-first Congress, approved May 3, 1950, the Secretary of Agriculture, with the consent of the New Mexico Rural Rehabilitation Corp. so to do, evidenced by an appropriate resolution of its board of directors, is hereby authorized and directed to convey, grant, transfer, and quitclaim, not later than May 3, 1953, to the United States for subsequent administration subject to the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forest lands acquired under the act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961), as amended, all right, title, claim, interest, equity, and estate in and to the following-described lands administered by the Secretary as trustee, under an agreement of transfer dated May 16, 1937, as amended January 20, 1939, with the New Mexico Rural Rehabilitation Corp., and situated in the counties of Rio Arriba and San Miguel, respectively, State of New Mexico, together with the improvements thereon and the rights and the appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining, to wit:

That part of the Juan Jose Lobato Grant No. 164, as shown on plat approved by decree of court of October 13, 1895, and filed in volume 4, page 12, New Mexico Private Land Claims Records of the Bureau of Land Management, which lies northerly of the Chama River, as conveyed to the United States by William S. Jackson on the 30th day of December 1942, and as more specifically described in the deed of conveyance recorded in volume 25-A of deeds, at pages 463-472 of the records of Rio Arriba County, N. Mex.

That part of the Anton Chica Grant Numbered 29, as described on plat of survey approved February 15, 1882, and filed in volume 1, page 18, of New Mexico Private Land Claims Records of the Bureau of Land Management, which has been acquired by the United States as part of the El Pueblo project, from Gross, Kelly and Company, of Las Vegas, New Mexico, by deed dated October 23, 1939, and recorded in book 128 of deeds at pages 534-537, records of San Miguel County, New Mexico, on February 27, 1940, and north half section 3; lot 1, southeast quarter northeast quarter section 4, township 12 north, range 15 east; south half of fractional section 14; east half

ment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1953" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1955," and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1954."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended."

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS FROM MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY ASSOCIATION TO CITY OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3954) to authorize the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, to grant and convey to Salt Lake City, Utah, a portion of the lands heretofore granted to such association by the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "State of", to strike out "Utah, the unrestricted fee simple title to a tract of land" and insert "Utah, for use for street or highway purposes, a tract of land"; on page 2, after line 22, to strike out:

The reversion or revert to the United States if such land shall cease to be used as a cemetery for the burial of the dead is, as to the tract of land described in the first sentence, hereby waived. This act shall not alter or affect Mount Olivet Cemetery Association's ownership of, or its rights and privileges with respect to, the remainder of the lands heretofore granted to it by the United States.

On page 3, after line 4, to insert:

Sec. 2. The deed of conveyance of the tract of land described in the first section hereof shall contain a provision that such tract shall be used for street or highway purposes and that so long as the said Salt Lake City uses the tract of land for such purposes, the reversionary clause set forth in the act of January 23, 1909 (35 Stat. 589), shall not be operable with respect to that tract.

Sec. 3. This act shall not alter or affect Mount Olivet Cemetery Association's ownership of, or its rights and privileges with respect to, the remainder of the lands heretofore granted to it by the United States.

On page 2, after line 21, to strike out:

The reversion or revert to the United States if such land shall cease to be used as a cemetery for the burial of the dead is, as to the tract of land described in the first sentence, hereby waived. This act shall not alter or affect Mount Olivet Cemetery Association's ownership of, or its rights and privileges with respect to, the remainder of the lands heretofore granted to it by the United States.

And on page 3, after line 4, to insert:

Sec. 2. The deed of conveyance of the tract of land described in the first section hereof shall contain a provision that such tract shall be used for street or highway purposes and that so long as the said Salt Lake City uses the tract of land for such purposes, the reversionary clause set forth in the act of January 23, 1909 (35 Stat.

589), shall not be operable with respect to that tract.

Sec. 3. This act shall not alter or affect Mount Olivet Cemetery Association's ownership of, or its rights and privileges with respect to, the remainder of the lands heretofore granted to it by the United States.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, SALT LAKE CITY, BY ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The bill (H. R. 5598) to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey a parcel of land to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT, OHIO

The bill (H. R. 5951) to add certain federally owned land to the Mound City Group National Monument, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WITHHOLDING OF STATE INCOME TAXES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES

The bill (S. 1999) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into an agreement with any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, to provide that the head of each department or agency of the United States shall comply with the requirements of any statute of such State, Territory, possession, or subdivision, which imposes upon employers generally the duty of withholding sums from the compensation of employees, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, at the present time the State of Vermont levies an income tax and uses a withholding system in connection with it. Of course, we are aware of the fact that the Federal Government has a similar system. Although the Federal Government would like to cooperate with States which have such a withholding system and would like to withhold for the States, it does not feel that it has the legal authority to do so. The situation is now applicable to Vermont and, as I understand, to Hawaii and Alaska. It seems perfectly evident, at least to me, that if the States are to withhold for the Federal Government, the Federal Government should cooperate by withholding for the States. The Federal Government is willing to do so. The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Finance.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1999) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That since the internal revenue laws of the United States impose upon States, Territories, possessions of the United States, and political subdivisions thereof the duty of withholding sums from the compensation of employees, the Congress hereby declares it to be in the public interest to promote harmonious relations and reciprocity by consenting, under certain conditions, to the application to the United States of any statute of any State, Territory, possession, or any political subdivision thereof which imposes upon employers generally the duty of withholding sums from the compensation of employees.

Sec. 2. Where any statute or provision of law of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, provides for the collection of a tax by imposing upon employees generally the duty of withholding sums from the compensation of employees and making returns of such sums to the authorities of such State, Territory, or possession, or any political subdivision thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the President, is authorized and directed to enter into an agreement with such State, Territory, possession, or subdivision within 120 days of the request for agreement from the proper official of such State, Territory, possession, or subdivision, to provide that the head of each department or agency of the United States shall comply with the requirements of such statute or provision of law in the case of employees of such agency or department who are subject to such tax.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to consent to the application to the United States of any provision of any statute which has the effect of imposing more burdensome requirements upon the United States than it imposes upon other employers, or which has the effect of subjecting the United States or any of its officers or employees to any penalty or liability.

GLORIA WILSON

The bill (S. 420) for the relief of Gloria Wilson was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Mrs. Gloria Wilson, a native-born former citizen of the United States, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 401 (e) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, may be naturalized by taking, prior to one year from the date of enactment of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 301 of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 335 of the said act. From and after naturalization under this act, the said Mrs. Gloria Wilson shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

MARIE CAFCALAKI

The bill (S. 869) for the relief of Marie Cafcalaki was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Marie Cafcalaki shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United

States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

WAI HSUEH TAN ET AL.

The bill (S. 1037) for the relief of Wai Hsueh Tan, Mrs. May Jane Tan, Robert Tingsing Tan, and Ellen Tan was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Wai Hsueh Tan, Mrs. May Jane Tan, Robert Tingsing Tan, and Ellen Tan shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees and head taxes. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct appropriate numbers from the first available appropriate quota or quotas.

JERRY J. LENCIONI

The bill (S. 1422) for the relief of Jerry J. Lencioni was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jerry J. Lencioni, of Geneva, Ill., the sum of \$5,012.17, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of injuries sustained when a plane he was piloting crashed on August 5, 1942, at which time he was an aviation cadet in the United States Naval Reserve and participating in a civilian pilot training course sponsored by the Civil Aeronautics Administration but was not entitled to full medical care and hospitalization at Government expense due to his inactive duty status: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

STEPHEN GOROVE

The bill (S. 1679) for the relief of Stephen Gorove was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Stephen Gorove shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

RICHARD A. SEIDENBERG

The bill (S. 2210) for the relief of Richard A. Seidenberg was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading,

ing, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Richard A. Seidenberg, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of First Lt. and Mrs. Russell A. Seidenberg, citizens of the United States.

CARL HIMURA

The bill (S. 2294) for the relief of Carl Himura was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of such act, the minor child, Carl Himura, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Corp. Dalton C. Boster, a citizen of the United States.

EUGENE RICHARD SUSHKO

The bill (S. 2554) for the relief of Eugene Richard Sushko was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, Eugene Richard Sushko shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of First Lt. and Mrs. Albert R. Sushko, citizens of the United States.

FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

The bill (S. 2611) to amend section 3 (a) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of Senate bill 2611?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. An explanation is requested.

Mr. MCCARRAN. Mr. President, this bill would strengthen the Foreign Agents Registration Act by requiring the registration of every diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is engaged in the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda. The Foreign Agents Registration Act is basically designed to cause the disclosure of the identity of certain agents in the United States of foreign principals, and the filing and labeling of political propaganda which these agents disseminate in the United States. The act exempts from registration a duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is recognized by the Department of State, while said officer is engaged exclusively in activities which are recognized by the Department of State as being within the scope of functions of such officer.

In 1946, the then Attorney General requested an interpretation of the law with regard to the scope of activities of the diplomatic and consular officers. The Department of State ruled that informational activities were within the scope of the proper functions of the diplomatic and consular officers, and as a result there has been an increasing tendency on the part of foreign governments, particularly the Soviet bloc, to operate their propaganda activities in this country through diplomatic and

consular officers and thus avoid the registration and labeling requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

In August 1951, the Department of Justice requested the Secretary of State to reexamine the question of exempting from registration the informational activities of Soviet bloc nations which are being conducted in the United States by diplomatic and consular officers; but the Department of State refused to change its position so as to permit registration and labeling of Communist propaganda disseminated in this country by diplomats from the Soviet bloc nations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2611) to amend section 3 (a) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clause (a) of section 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, (22 U. S. C. 613), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) A duly accredited diplomatic or consular officer of a foreign government who is so recognized by the Department of State, while said officer is engaged exclusively in activities which are recognized by the Department of State as being within the scope of the functions of such officer, except that no person engaged in service as a public relations counsel, publicity agent, or information-service employee, or who is engaged in the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda shall be so recognized."

ELISABETH MUELLER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2672) for the relief of Elisabeth Mueller, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, in line 5, after the name "Mueller", to insert "(also known as Elisabeth Philbrick)", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Elisabeth Mueller (also known as Elisabeth Philbrick), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Chief Warrant Officer and Mrs. Alton H. Philbrick, citizens of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of Elisabeth Mueller (also known as Elisabeth Philbrick)."

YURIKO TSUTSUMI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 761) for the relief of Yuriiko Tsutsumi, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the provisions of the immigration laws relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race shall not hereafter apply to Yuriiko Tsutsumi, the Japanese fiancée of Sgt. (1c) Alfred A. Wetmore, a citizen of the United States presently serving in the United States Armed Forces, and that the said Yuriiko Tsutsumi shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Yuriiko Tsutsumi is com-

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2569

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act,
as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a) as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking
5 out "January 1, 1953" wherever it appears therein and
6 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1955", and (b) by
7 striking out "December 31, 1952" and inserting in lieu
8 thereof "December 31, 1954".

Passed the Senate March 24, 1952.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

82ND CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 2569

AN ACT

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act, as amended.

MARCH 26, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 7689

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1952

Mr. ABERNETHY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking
5 out "January 1, 1953" wherever it appears therein and
6 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1955", and (b) by
7 striking out "December 31, 1952" and inserting in lieu
8 thereof "December 31, 1954".

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 7689

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act, as amended.

By Mr. ABERNETHY

MAY 1, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

MAY 12, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 7689]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7689) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of the bill reported herewith (H. R. 7689, by Mr. Abernethy) is to extend for 2 years the general authority under which the agricultural conservation program of the Department of Agriculture is carried on. Extension of the program was recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture in Executive Communication No. 1076, dated January 21, 1952, the relevant portion of which is quoted herewith and made a part of this report.

Authority for the program was first contained in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February 29, 1936, and has been extended, generally in 2-year periods, from time to time. Under the present provision of law the authority will expire on December 31, 1952. This bill will extend the authority for an additional 2 years, until December 31, 1954.

The agricultural conservation program is the broad, general participation program under which farmers are encouraged and assisted to adopt and pursue agricultural practices which are in conformity with sound soil conservation. The value of this program to the Nation is well recognized.

The United States no longer has many idle acres which may be turned to agricultural production to meet the increasing food demands

of our own Nation and the requirements of our friends throughout the world. The additional food and fiber that are required today and will be required in increasing quantities in the future to take care of our growing population and our ever-mounting standard of living must come, therefore, not from the breaking in of new land, but through the process of growing more food and fiber on the land now available to agriculture.

Since 1940, the production of American farms has increased 28 percent. Virtually all of this increase is due to higher yields per acre and greater productivity from the land in cultivation. This is the result of improved farming practices and a large part of the credit for this tremendous improvement in farming operations must go to the agricultural conservation program.

At this time when the domestic and foreign needs of our Nation have resulted in the largest agricultural production goals in our history—when the drain on our soil resources to meet these goals will be tremendous—the program of sound conservation and improved farming practices made possible by this legislation is more urgently needed than ever before. The committee, therefore, urgently recommends that the bill reported herewith be adopted.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1952.

The Honorable The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: There is transmitted herewith, for consideration by the Congress, a draft of proposed legislation to amend sections 7, 8, 9, and 12 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and sections 388 (a) and 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

REPEAL OF SUBSECTION (a) OF SECTION 8 OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, approved February 29, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 590g-590q), authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop programs to improve the Nation's soil resources through assistance to individual farmers. This authorization was given during the period prior to January 1, 1938, to afford States an opportunity to take legislative action to carry out the program through grants made by the Federal Government. In recognition of the vital need for conserving the Nation's agricultural resources, the Congress, from time to time, has extended the authority for the agricultural conservation program which makes assistance available to every farmer in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The last extension was made by Public Law 817, Eighty-first Congress, and authorizes the continuation of a national program through December 31, 1952.

The level of production which American agriculture has been able to achieve has contributed more to our strength as a Nation and our world position than any other single factor. It is vital, then, that our agricultural resources be maintained at a level to assure continuing adequate supplies of food, feed, and fiber in the national interest.

We cannot risk any drop in the volume and extent of performance of conservation practices. This is especially true at this time. Requirements growing out of the emergency situation have necessitated setting up production guides for 1952 that call for the highest total output in history. These high production demands will accelerate soil losses greatly. For example, in the Corn Belt, the 16 percent increase in intertilled crops during World War II, mostly at the expense of sod and pasture, is estimated to have increased the soil loss by 11 percent.

Increased production of soil-depleting crops will expose the land to a far greater extent than usual to serious and irreparable damage and danger of being blown or washed away.

Indications are that future demands upon our acres will continually increase. It is essential that an adequate and effective agricultural conservation program,

embodying a coordinated approach to the conservation problem be continued to assure the positive performance by individual farmers of measures to restore the fertility constantly being removed by heavy production and to prevent the waste of soil through erosion. Practices that meet conservation needs must be carried out on a Nation-wide basis to insure against diminishing fertility and dwindling productivity.

* * * * *

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the President's program, there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation and explanatory letter to the Congress for its consideration.

A similar letter is being sent to the President of the United States Senate.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary*.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

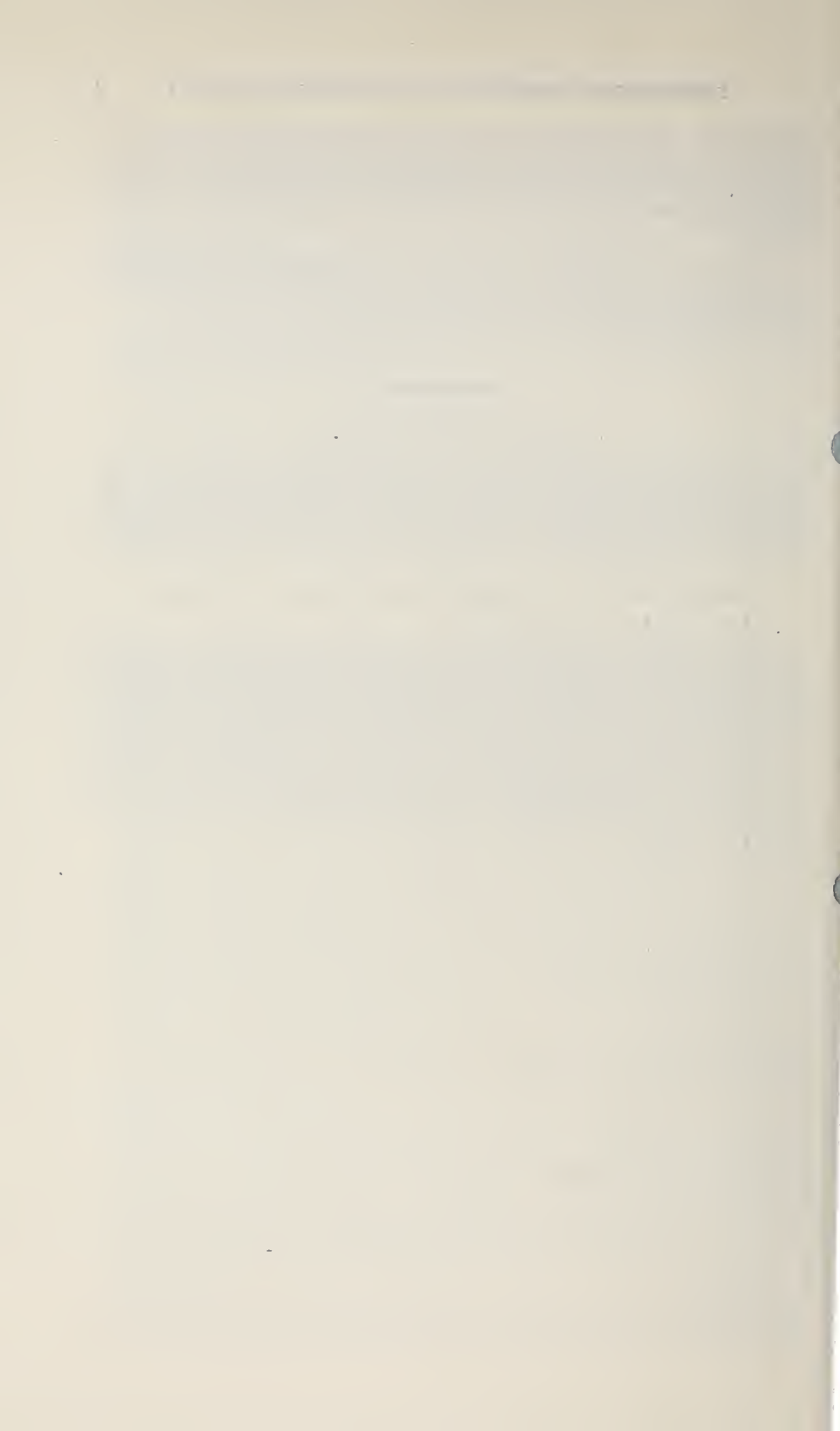
SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 8. (a) In order to carry out the purposes specified in section 7 (a) during the period necessary to afford a reasonable opportunity for legislative action by a sufficient number of States to assure the effectuation of such purposes by State action and in order to promote the more effective accomplishment of such purposes by State action thereafter, the Secretary shall exercise the powers conferred in this section during the period prior to [January 1, 1953] *January 1, 1955*, except with respect to farming operations commenced in any State after the effective date of a State plan for such State approved pursuant to section 7. No such powers shall be exercised after [December 31, 1952,] *December 31, 1954*, except with respect to payments or grants in connection with farming operations carried out prior to [January 1, 1953,] *January 1, 1955*.

* * * * *





Union Calendar No. 584

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7689

[Report No. 1869]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 1, 1952

Mr. ABERNETHY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 12, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation
4 and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking
5 out "January 1, 1953" wherever it appears therein and
6 inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1955", and (b) by
7 striking out "December 31, 1952" and inserting in lieu
8 thereof "December 31, 1954".

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 7689

[Report No. 1869]

A BILL

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic
Allotment Act, as amended.

By Mr. ABERNETHY

MAY 1, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 12, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated lease-purchase agreements bill. House committees reported bills to continue ACP and foreign-aid program. Rep. Abernethy spoke favoring permanent extension of ACP and introduced bill for this purpose. Rep. D'Ewart introduced and discussed bill to prevent imports of farm products at less than parity. Rep. Hunter criticized Secretary's decision on fig imports and said OFAR is influenced by State Department. Senate committee reported weather-control research bill. House committee submitted report on investigation of chemicals in foods.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7689, to continue Federal administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program for two years beyond December 1952 (H. Rept. 1869)(p. 5162). Rep. Abernethy spoke in favor of making this program permanent (pp. 5157-8).
2. CHEMICALS IN FOODS. The Select (Delaney) Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Foods and Cosmetics submitted the first part of a four- or five-part report on its work. The first part deals with fertilizers and states that "the situation existing in the field of fertilizers does not reveal any need at this time for Federal legislation." (pp. 5162, D443.)
3. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7005, to continue the Mutual Security Program (H. Rept. 1922)(p. 5162).
4. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7794, to revise and codify the laws relating to patents (H. Rept. 1923)(p. 5162).
5. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952. Rep. Jensen was appointed a conferee on this bill, H. R. 6047, in lieu of Rep. Wigglesworth (p. 5123).
6. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 5368, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, operate, and maintain certain facilities to provide water for

- irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. (pp. 5127-37).
7. LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS. Continued debate on H. R. 4323, to authorize GSA to enter into long-term lease-purchase agreements for acquisition of buildings (pp. 5138-40).
 8. IMPORT CONTROL; PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. D'Ewart spoke against importation of agricultural products for sale in the domestic market at less than parity price, discussing the situation with regard to almonds, apples, honey, and wool (pp. 5152-4).
 9. FARM PROGRAM; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Fisher spoke in favor of economy in Government expenditures, commended cuts which have been made in USDA appropriations, and spoke in support of REA, farm-to-market roads, price supports, soil conservation, research, and distribution of farm bulletins and yearbooks (pp. 5154-7).
 10. FIG IMPORTS. Rep. Hunter criticized the Secretary's decision not to use the trade-agreements escape clause in connection with fig imports. He also claimed OFAR is under the influence of the State Department and stated that the salary of the Director of OFAR is paid by the State Department. (pp. 5158-61.)
 11. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Multer criticized the Caphart amendment, particularly as recently interpreted by the courts (pp. 5137-8).
 12. COTTON. Rep. Gathings commended the progress of the cotton industry in recent years resulting from research, more intensive marketing, etc., and said the "mood of despair" of a few years ago has been replaced by "confidence" (pp. 5126-7).
 13. CORN. Reps. Jensen, Dolliver, Martin of Iowa, and McCormack commended "Iowa tall corn bread" (p. 5124).

SENATE

14. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley inserted Secretary Brannan's recent letter reporting on the status of foot-and-mouth disease research and the establishment of a research laboratory in this country for this and other live-stock diseases, and a Wisconsin dairy group resolution urging Congress to appropriate funds for the construction of a laboratory (p. 5090).
15. WEATHER-CONTROL RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2225, to create a committee to study and evaluate experiments in weather control (S. Rept. 1514)(p. 5090).
16. TUNA-FISH IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5693, to impose duties upon tuna-fish imports (S. Rept. 1515). Permission was granted for minority views to be submitted within 10 days. (p. 5091.)
17. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6863, to provide for suitable quarters at El Paso, Texas, for the Customs Bureau and other Government agencies including the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (p. 5109). This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Hendrickson inserted a New York Times editorial urging Congress to consider the mutual security appropriations carefully in order that such cuts as are made will not so change the total impact as to make a massive reorganization necessary at this stage (p. 5097-8).

freedom. That fight, led by this country, is being waged on the economic, the moral, the spiritual, as well as the military front. And it can be lost on the former as well as on the latter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. ABERNETHY] is recognized for 10 minutes.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM SHOULD BE MADE PERMANENT

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 by providing permanent legislative authority for national operation and supervision of the agricultural conservation program.

The original legislative authority for this program was adopted at a time of great uncertainty over legislation of this kind. The Supreme Court had just declared unconstitutional the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. Congress at the time was not sure as to the kind of treatment the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act might receive in the courts.

Because of the great importance of this legislation, and because of the great need for stimulating conservation work, the Congress included in the original law a provision which might be used to keep the program going, in the event the courts might act adversely upon this legislation. This was the provision to turn operation of the program over to the respective State governments on a grant-in-aid basis.

Legislation continuing the original authority for national operation of the program has been extended by the Congress for short periods.

The need for such a protective provision for this program no longer exists. The agricultural conservation program is now operating in its seventeenth year. It is a sound program of proven value. It is well established as one of the important bench marks in the development of our agricultural economy.

Mr. Speaker, it is time, in my opinion, for Congress to establish permanent legislative authority for national operation of the agricultural conservation program, with certain improving amendments which I have included in my bill. There are many sound reasons for this.

There is a very definite correlation between soil conservation and food and fiber production. Total farm production has increased some 40 percent in the last 12 to 15 years. This great rise in production corresponds to the same period in which we have seen a tremendous increase in conservation activity stimulated by the national programs provided by Congress. This relationship between conservation and production is borne out not only by the record of the last 15

years, but by the evidence supplied by our scientific institutions and by the experiences of thousands of farmers themselves.

Mr. Speaker, we do not dare to risk any decline in the volume or extent of performance of soil-conservation practices at this time. We have in this last year produced the largest volume of agricultural products in the history of our country. We have established production goals for 1952 still higher to meet the requirements of the present international emergency.

But with our population increasing by more than 2,500,000 persons every year, the future demands upon our soil will be even greater than the very high demand of today. It is essential that an adequate and effective conservation program providing a uniform approach to a common problem be continued.

The basic conservation needs of the country remain pretty much the same from year to year. These are to check the ravages of soil erosion, and to build back productivity in the soil.

But experience shows that conservation work must not remain static. There are times when the national interest demands shifts in emphasis from one type of program to another. Our national conservation program must be kept flexible and fluid so it can better serve the national interest when the need arises.

As conservation work has become better established, better coordinated, and better adapted to the important geographic areas of production, we have found, for example, that our conservation needs extend more and more beyond State lines for such essential developments as watershed control and river basin development.

The elected county committees which administer the agricultural-conservation program have become the key coordinating point for nearly all national action programs dealing directly with the production of food and fiber. The county committees operate locally not only this conservation program, but the price-support and storage programs, crop insurance, acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and provide many aids locally to farmers in obtaining necessary production materials.

One of the great merits of the present system of operation is that it provides for a high degree of local participation in the development and administration of conservation programs.

In each State the services of a technical committee are called upon in the development of conservation work. Members of these technical committees include representatives of the State colleges, experiment stations, and extension services, representatives of the State soil-conservation districts, the Soil Conservation Service, and State commissioners of agriculture.

The agricultural conservation program within the State is developed with the advice and counsel of these people, and the same type of system is followed in the counties.

In this way, a maximum of local participation is obtained in attacking the problem, while national coordination of

conservation work is maintained at the same time.

It is essential that our total food production program have national direction and coordination. It is equally essential that this direction and coordination be in no way diminished by divided responsibility for programs at the point where the program reaches the farmer.

My bill provides for several improvements in the operation of the conservation program. It also provides for most of the things anticipated in the original grant-in-aid provision.

It gives the Secretary of Agriculture permanent authority to operate a national program for conservation and improvement of soil and water resources which is the most effective way to serve the national need.

It establishes the same local administrative unit as we have now. It permits the use of county committees for administration of other national programs without change.

It provides for elected local and county committeemen to administer the conservation program.

As the law stands now, only farmers who participate in the conservation program are eligible to participate in the election of their local, or community committeemen. My bill repeals this. It makes all farmers in the community eligible to vote in the election of their local committeemen, whether they participate in the program or not.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide a more democratic system of electing committeemen than we have now. It invites all farmers to participate.

The effect of this bill is to provide for more and not less local responsibility in the development of conservation programs fitted into the national framework.

Mr. Speaker, the agricultural conservation program has been one of the best investments this Nation has ever made. It has done more to educate American farmers in better farming methods and sound soil conservation than any other program we have ever undertaken.

Particularly in my part of the country the improved farming practices, such as the growing of legumes and the protection of the soil with winter cover crops, as well as diversification to grass and livestock, which is doing so much for sound agriculture at this time, are the direct result of the education and the assistance resulting from the agricultural conservation program.

Since 1940 the volume of agricultural production in the United States has increased 28 percent. Only by increasing the yield per acre and the general productivity of our farms have we been able to produce the tremendous quantities of food and fiber which have been necessary during the past decade, and which are going to become increasingly necessary in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I think the time has come to place upon the statute books authority for the permanent operation of this program. I, therefore, submitted my bill with this objective in view and

trust it will have the early consideration of the Congress.

(Mr. ABERNETHY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE CALIFORNIA FIG INDUSTRY

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, there has come to my attention two rather interesting letters. One is a letter written by Mr. John Breckinridge, an attorney at law, addressed to the Honorable HARRY P. CAIN, United States Senator, dated April 5, 1952. This letter was inserted by Senator CAIN on page 3659 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 7, 1952. The other letter, which is dated April 16, 1952, is written by the Honorable Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture, to Senator CAIN, in which Secretary Brannan comments upon Mr. Breckinridge's letter previously written to Senator CAIN.

The subject of this correspondence is the action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and others on an application filed on March 7, 1952, by the California Fig Institute with the United States Tariff Commission and the United States Department of Agriculture under the provisions of section 8 (a) and section 7—commonly referred to as the escape clause—of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, Public Law 50, Eighty-second Congress.

The relief requested by the California Fig Institute was the imposition of an absolute import quota on imports of dried figs which is necessary to lessen the present injury and to prevent further injury to the American growers and packers of dried figs caused by excessive imports of dried figs as a result of trade-agreement concessions—tariff reduction—contained in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

This application requested the Secretary of Agriculture to determine and report to the President and the Tariff Commission under the provisions of section 8 (a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 that, because of their perishability, dried figs require emergency treatment in the investigation and determination of the need for relief in the form of an import quota under section 7 of said act. Said section 8 (a) provides that whenever the Secretary of Agriculture makes a determination that an agricultural commodity is perishable and requires emergency treatment under said section 7, final action by the Tariff Commission and the President must then be taken within 25 days.

Upon consideration of the case, the Secretary of Agriculture determined that the outlook for imports of dried figs in the balance of the 1951-52 season was not such as to require emergency treatment in the form of an investigation and

action within 25 days. No determination was made as to whether dried figs should be classified as perishable. If figs are not perishable, I would like to know what agricultural commodities the Secretary thinks are perishable.

Now, to get back to the letters. The letter of the Secretary of Agriculture is devoted principally to taking exception to the statements made in the letter of Mr. Breckinridge. I am personally involved, because both parties quote me indirectly as to what transpired at a conference between Senator RICHARD NIXON and myself and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Knox T. Hutchinson and Mr. Francis A. Flood, Acting Chief of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the Department of Agriculture. This conference was called for the purpose of discussing the application of the California Fig Institute filed with the Tariff Commission and the Department of Agriculture.

Upon reading the accounts of what went on at that conference, as contained in the letters of Mr. Brannan and Mr. Breckinridge, neither of which gentlemen were in attendance, I am of the opinion that neither has related with full accuracy or completeness what actually transpired. I do not criticize them for this, nor do I mean to impugn their veracity in the least, because, as I say, neither of them was present, and what they may know about that conference they necessarily had to learn from me or other parties present. And, as happens in the case of witnesses to an automobile accident, very seldom is the testimony identical.

I am not going into the details of what actually took place at this conference. Suffice it to say that I did not consider it a particularly satisfactory meeting. Mr. Hutchinson was present, having been handed a "hot potato" by Mr. Brannan. That in itself is not unusual, because one of Mr. Hutchinson's duties as Assistant Secretary is to catch hot potatoes. Mr. Hutchinson, however, only caught this particular hot potato a very short time before the meeting. Consequently, he knew practically nothing about it. Mr. Flood, on the other hand, although he knew more than Mr. Hutchinson about the subject at hand, did not impress me as being at all fully informed with respect to conditions in the fig industry and the reasons for its current request for relief. I had hoped the Senator NIXON and I would have the opportunity to discuss the matter with someone more fully cognizant of the facts than Mr. Flood or Mr. Hutchinson. I would have preferred that the Secretary had, himself, consulted with me and Senator NIXON, together with representatives of the fig industry—this particularly in view of the fact that the Secretary had previously consulted with importers. Such a conference was requested but turned down by the Secretary on the ground that his commitments were such that he did not have the time.

Regardless of what anyone may claim as to who said what to whom, the fact remains that following the conference in question, the Secretary reached a conclusion which was adverse to the American fig growers and favorable to the for-

eign fig growers and importers, a conclusion which I, as a Representative of a district in which substantial quantities of figs are produced, deeply regret.

In the Secretary's letter to Mr. Breckinridge, he advised the latter that Mr. Flood homesteaded in Wyoming and taught in various agricultural colleges, thus inviting the inference that Mr. Flood is a bosom friend of American farmers. Be that as it may, it does not alter the fact that Mr. Flood is employed by and paid by the Foreign Service of the State Department.

The Secretary states that the Department of Agriculture did not consult the State Department in this case. In my opinion, this disclaimer is entirely irrelevant since it would be unnecessary to consult with the State Department under the circumstances. Mr. Flood, as Chief of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, is the principal adviser to the Secretary and to the officials of the Department of Agriculture on foreign-trade policy. He is, however, as I previously stated, an employee of the State Department and not the Department of Agriculture. Obviously, then, the State Department's influence could not help but be felt.

A considerable number of the Members of this body are becoming increasingly alarmed with the actions and attitude of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. My distinguished colleague and fellow Californian, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, who has observed its operations for the last 15 years, is deeply concerned. Also uneasy about the situation are such gentlemen as Mr. HORAN, of Washington, and Mr. WHITTEN, of Mississippi. This Office was established for the purpose of serving the interests of United States farmers by observing and reporting conditions in foreign countries which are of importance from the standpoint of competition and export demand. I understand this to mean that the Office should help American farmers not only in finding export outlets for their products but also help protect American farmers in every way it can against unfair foreign competition. It is astounding to me, however, to observe that more and more this Office seems intent upon finding markets for the agricultural products of other nations in this country to the detriment of domestic producers. Not only that, its representatives have been known to encourage other countries to buy their own agricultural needs, not from American farmers but from producers in nondollar areas, thereby saving those countries' dollar exchange for the purchase of other United States products.

It is indeed unfortunate that the principal adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the officials of the Department of Agriculture on foreign-trade policy is employed by and paid by the Foreign Service of the State Department. The primary interest of the Department of Agriculture should be in the problems and welfare of American farmers. To have as its principal foreign-trade adviser a person employed by and paid by the State Department is inconsistent with that interest. No matter what such adviser's background

in lieu thereof: "by striking out the words 'in value five hundred dollars' and inserting in lieu thereof '\$2,000 in appraised value.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER TO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OF CERTAIN LAND IN NAPA COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5314) to authorize the transfer to the regents of the University of California, for agricultural purposes, of certain real property in Napa County, Calif.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer and convey to the regents of the University of California, upon acceptance by said regents, without cost, the real property comprising 20 acres, more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, constituting the United States Grape Field Station located near Oakville in the county of Napa, State of California. Such property shall be transferred upon the express condition that it shall be used by the regents of the University of California for the benefit of agriculture for at least 10 years from the date this act is approved. Any conveyance of this property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other minerals and all fissionable materials as may be found in such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2 strike out the words "for at least 10 years from the date this act is approved" and insert in lieu thereof the following new sentence: "In the event that the regents of the University of California shall at any time cease to use such property for such purpose, or attempt to alienate all or any part thereof, all right, title, and interest in and to the said property shall revert to the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELIMINATION OF OATH REQUIREMENT ON CERTAIN DOCUMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7030) to amend certain acts and parts of acts which require the submission of documents to the Post Office Department under oath, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following acts and parts of acts are amended as shown below:

(1) The last sentence of section 3945 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (sec. 426, title 39, U. S. C.), is hereby further amended by striking out "the oath of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths," and by inserting in lieu thereof "the signed statement of the bidder."

(2) Section 3946 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (sec. 427, title 39, U. S. C.), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3946. Before the bond of a bidder is approved, there shall be endorsed thereon the signed statements of the sureties therein that they are owners of real estate worth in the aggregate a sum double the amount of said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever. Accompanying said bond, and as a part thereof, there shall be a series of interrogatories, in print or writing, to be prescribed by the Postmaster General, and answered by the sureties showing the amount of real estate owned by them, a brief description thereof, and its probable value, where it is situated, and in what county and State the record evidence of their title exists. If any surety shall knowingly and willfully submit a false statement under the provisions of this section, he shall, on conviction thereof, be punished as is provided by section 1001 of title 18, United States Code."

(3) Section 3948 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (sec. 428, title 39, U. S. C.), is hereby further amended by striking out the sentence reading: "The reports of the arrivals and departures of the mails on mail routes made and sent by postmasters to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, on which no fines or deductions from the pay of contractors for carrying the mails have been based, and the certificates of oaths taken by carriers on mail routes may be disposed of as provided by law when no longer needed in conducting current business," and by inserting in lieu thereof a sentence to read as follows: "The reports of the arrivals and departures of the mails on mail routes made and sent by postmasters to the Post Office Department, on which no fines or deductions from the pay of contractors for carrying the mails have been based, and the certificates taken by carriers on mail routes may be disposed of as provided by law when no longer needed in conducting current business."

(4) Strike out the paragraph reading: "Railroad companies carrying the mails shall submit, under oath, when and in such form as may be required by the Postmaster General, evidence as to the performance of service" in section 5 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1916 (sec. 556, title 39, U. S. C.), and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Railroad companies carrying the mails shall submit, under the signature of a duly authorized official, when and in such form as may be required by the Postmaster General, evidence as to the performance of service."

(5) Subsection (j) of section 405, title IV, of the act entitled "An act to create a Civil Aeronautics Authority, and to promote the development and safety, and to provide for the regulation of civil aeronautics," approved June 23, 1938, as amended (sec. 485, title 49, U. S. C.), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(j) Air carriers transporting or handling United States mail shall submit, under signature of a duly authorized official, when and in such form as may be required by the Postmaster General, evidence of the performance of mail service; and air carriers transporting or handling mails of foreign countries shall submit, under signature of a duly authorized official, when and in such form as may be required by the Postmaster General, evidence of the amount of such mails transported or handled, and the compensation payable and received therefor."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7689) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it seems to me this bill extending the agricultural conservation program is one that should deserve and rate more consideration than simply treatment on the Consent Calendar; consequently, I withdraw my reservation of objection and ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman withhold his request to permit me to explain the bill?

Mr. FORD. I shall be very glad to.

Mr. ABERNETHY. This is a piece of legislation which the Congress over a period of years has continued at 2-year intervals. We are asking that it be continued by the identical process by which it has been continued in the past. I might say to the gentleman from Michigan that a bill has just been introduced by the Committee on Agriculture to make this a permanent program of the Government. This is a very important piece of legislation and it is a very important program, one which I think should be made permanent. But the fact remains that we can hardly expect the legislation to be considered this year, that is, the permanent legislation; and we are bound to ask the House at this time to follow the same procedure it has in the past; that is, to continue to authorize temporarily until the committee can work into the permanent legislation.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. I would like to call attention to the fact that the House by the passage of the agricultural appropriations act has in effect recognized or anticipated the passage of this kind of legislation, because that appropriation act contains specific provision as to the appropriations for the following fiscal year which could not be effective without the passage of this basic legislation, and we are getting so close to the time that we simply felt that this was the most expeditious way of passing it. I do not believe that anybody would feel that he wanted to prevent the passage of this kind of legislation.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. Does the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act expire?

Mr. ABERNETHY. It expires at the end of this year.

Mr. JENSEN. At the end of this year?

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman is right, and it has been continued every 2 years by this means.

Mr. JENSEN. Unless this bill is enacted today or during this session of Congress, then our soil-conservation and domestic-allotment legislation will end. It will be out of the window, so to speak.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is right.

Mr. JENSEN. Certainly I do not think anybody wants that to happen, and I hope that the gentleman from Michigan will see fit to withdraw his request.

Mr. FORD. I may say that my objection of the moment is principally the one that I do not like to see such far-reaching legislation, which obviously will cost more than a million dollars, considered on the Consent Calendar. The objectors on the Consent Calendar on both sides of the aisle have a rule, which was agreed to heretofore, stating that no legislation costing more than a million dollars shall be considered on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. May I call to the attention of my friend that this has passed on the Consent Calendar in the past. The gentleman might well take the position that with no one objecting to it, and appreciating the policy of the objectors' committee in not asking that it be passed over or taking any action of any nature which would prevent the bill from being considered, such action would not constitute a precedent so far as the objectors' committee is concerned and that every Member of the House would understand and respect thoroughly that it does not constitute a precedent. In the light of the importance of this legislation and the fact there is no objection, I hope the gentleman will permit it to pass by unanimous consent, with the distinct understanding, and I will emphasize it, that so far as the objectors' committee is concerned it will not be considered a precedent and in any way embarrass the objectors' committee in the consideration of any future legislation involving the \$1,000,000 policy.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Inasmuch as this legislation has been passed heretofore by the same procedure, would not the gentleman from Michigan, with the understanding it does not establish a precedent, be willing to let this important piece of legislation go through at this time? Speaking as one of the objectors on the majority side, I can understand full well the gentleman's position. I think we should get in a position where we can enable this important legislation to pass.

Mr. FORD. To clarify my own position, I simply request that this legislation be passed over without prejudice until the next Consent Calendar day. At the time of the next Consent Calendar I will not raise the objection and will be guided by the statement made by the distinguished majority leader.

However, I think all Members of the House should have additional opportunity to know that this rather important legislation is up for consideration and will be on the Consent Calendar 2 weeks hence.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. Might we not consider the fact that the House having so recently passed on this very issue that the gentleman could very properly feel he might waive the objection at this time, because the House has passed on this issue in an appropriation bill? This identical matter was before the House when the agricultural appropriation bill was considered and the House by affirmative action, not on a bill appearing on the Consent Calendar but by affirmative action, and after considerable debate, determined it wanted to continue this program and made provision for the financing of the program in an appropriation bill which will become inoperative if we do not pass this basic legislation. It seems to me, therefore, that you are not faced with a situation in which the House has not had an opportunity to act on the matter because the House did act on the matter in an appropriation bill.

Mr. FORD. I am constrained to maintain the compromise position I suggested, that at the next Consent Calendar I will not raise this objection. I feel very strongly that the Members ought to have some notice that this rather important legislation is coming up at the next Consent Calendar. I am asking that it be passed over until that day. Everyone is then on notice and they can take such action as they personally might desire.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course, every Member is on notice as to what will be on the Consent Calendar today. I again emphasize as strongly as I can to my friend that, with the knowledge of the general unanimity of opinion in support of this legislation, with the practical situation that confronts us, he not object at this time. We naturally are trying to get away before the conventions and I shall cooperate in every way possible this year. The passage of this bill would be very, very helpful I may say to the gentleman. Every Member has had notice that it is on the Consent Calendar today. I think my friend might well permit the question to be submitted to the House without him making any unanimous-consent request to have it passed over without prejudice, having the effect of bringing it up 2 weeks from now, with the statement I have made, which is part of the Record, that it is not to be considered as a precedent. I hope my friend will not take any action which prevents the bill being brought up today and passed.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES. I should like to ask the majority leader a question. If there is hurry and the gentleman feels that

it would be inadvisable to go over 2 weeks, and to give the Members that kind of notice, I am wondering why it is that you cannot consider it under suspension, and have at least 40 minutes of debate or discussion on it, and some kind of notice. Now we certainly went fast enough to schedule the Social Security Act under suspension. This is just as important and just as important in many aspects as a matter of fundamental policy. I would just like to have the majority leader state why it has to be on the Consent Calendar, with very little debate or anything else.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am very glad to inform my friend. Usually, when there is a suspension, a request is made. I assume that the Members of the committee that reported this bill and the gentleman who introduced it were justified in inferring that there were probably reasonable grounds for believing it would pass on the Consent Calendar. The question of whether or not a Member will be recognized to suspend the rules is one that rests with the Speaker. The Speaker very kindly receives suggestions from the majority leader, and I am very pleased with the happy relationship that exists between the Speaker and the majority leader. In this case it happens that no one came to me, and as far as I know no one went to the Speaker. As a historical background, that is the procedure. In the other cases the necessary steps were taken in connection with bills that are on suspension today, and I assume that the author of the bill and those Members on the committee reporting it out felt that after an explanation, that it would be passed on the Consent Calendar, and they did not want to bother the Speaker or myself in relation to suspension. That is the explanation and I think that is a satisfactory one.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I have some sympathy with the position of the gentleman from Michigan that important bills should not be taken up and passed on the Consent Calendar without considerable notice, or they should not be taken up at all under similar circumstances, and I am in sympathy with the rule the gentleman referred to. But now the gentleman has retreated from that position to the extent that he says that he would not object to it if the bill came up 2 weeks from today, and he gives as his reason that he thinks there should be further consideration and discussion and notice to the Members of the House that the bill would be coming up 2 weeks from today. Now we have had a pretty fair discussion of the matter in the last few minutes, and my question to the gentleman is: Does he not think his purpose has been accomplished pretty well by reason of the discussion that we have had, and the notice that the Members on the floor have had, of the importance of this measure, and the opportunity they have had, if they want to object to it, to offer an objection at this time? It just seems to me, in view of those circumstances, that the gentleman is not

being justified in persisting in his objections today for the reason that he has given.

Mr. McCORMACK. Might I say that we have a large Membership here today, an unusually large one for Consent Calendar Day, so it is very apparent that the Members are aware of this bill, and all Members who are not here are aware of this bill being on the calendar. I hope my friend, with the understanding that it is not a precedent in any way, will permit the bill to be acted upon.

Mr. FORD. Adding to my previous comments, I should say that I have rather strong feelings in reference to this, and in addition we have a rule among the objectors on the Consent Calendar, agreed to on both sides, that no legislation costing more than a \$1,000,000 shall be considered on the Consent Calendar. At the time the House considered the agricultural appropriation bill about 2 or 3 weeks ago for the next year's program, under the ACP program, we appropriated or committed ourselves to an appropriation of \$250,000,000. That is quite a bit more than a million, well above the objectors' committee rule, and I, consequently, in good conscience, do not think that we should take up this legislation at this time without any more notice than has heretofore been given. As a result, I am going to maintain my position. I will stick with the suggested compromise I made previously, but I cannot and will not let this bill go through today on the Consent Calendar by unanimous consent.

Mr. ABERNETHY. May I say to the gentleman I appreciate the consideration the gentleman has given the matter and deeply appreciate the concession he has made.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2390) to rescind certain details required by law to be included in the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of the first section of the act of June 25, 1910, entitled "An act to establish postal savings depositories for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes," as amended (39 U. S. C. 751), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The board of trustees shall submit a report to Congress at the beginning of each regular session showing the aggregate amount of deposits, the aggregate amount of withdrawals, the total amount standing to the credit of all depositors at the conclusion of the year, the amount of such deposits at interest, the amount of interest paid thereon, and the number and amount of unclaimed deposits. Also the amount invested in Government securities by the trustees, the amount of extra expense of the Post Office Department and the

postal service incident to the operation of the postal savings depository system, and all other facts which it may deem pertinent and proper to present."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RURAL CARRIERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6754) to provide that salaries of rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes shall not be reduced by reason of increases in the length of such routes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] can advise us as to the departmental position on this bill. We notice there are no departmental reports.

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BURNSIDE] is on the subcommittee handling the bill and will answer to the question.

Mr. BURNSIDE. There is no objection from the committee. It is unanimous.

Mr. BYRNES. Did the committee receive a report from the Department on it, or was there just an appearance by the Department?

Mr. BURNSIDE. The committee received a report, if I remember correctly. It has been a good while ago. However, there is no objection from the Department. I think it is so stated in the report.

Mr. BYRNES. The committee report contains no departmental report.

Mr. BURNSIDE. Yes; on page 2:

In view of the small number of carriers concerned, there will be no significant increase in the cost to the Post Office Department. This legislation has the approval of the Post Office and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. BYRNES. They approve the bill in its present form?

Mr. BURNSIDE. Yes; in its present form. The language I referred to appears on page 2, about 10 lines from the bottom.

Mr. MURRAY. May I say that the Postmaster General sent down a letter fully endorsing this legislation, and said that in view of the fact that he was sending the letter approving the legislation he would not submit an official report and we should use the letter as the report.

Mr. BYRNES. As I understand it, this bill is really a technical correction to avoid an unfortunate situation that arises as a result of the application of a certain formula?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct?

Mr. BYRNES. The formula has acted in an adverse way in a few instances, and this is to correct it. I was interested in knowing whether the Department approves the change from the basic formula.

Mr. MURRAY. The legislation will affect less than 25 rural carriers.

Mr. BYRNES. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 17 (d) of the act of July 6, 1945 (Public Law 184, 79th Cong.), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In case any such heavily patronized route is extended in length, the regular or temporary rural carrier assigned to such route at the time of such extension shall not be reduced in pay."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMPLOYEES OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 216) to amend section 631b of title 5, United States Code, by adding a new subsection to be cited as subsection (c).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES. I object, Mr. Speaker.

IMPOUNDING OF MAIL IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5850) to authorize the Postmaster General to impound mail in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if somebody from the committee can answer a query on this matter. What protection is given to the individual who is sending mail which somebody down in the Department determines is obscene or in violation of law?

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. This bill simply is a technical bill that will authorize the Postmaster General to impound mail of this character. If it is found not to be fraudulent it is returned to the sender or delivered to the addressee. I may say this is designed to correct a situation that applies not only to fraud but to obscene literature also.

Mr. BYRNES. I think Members are interested in seeing that some measures are taken to prevent that type of material from going through the mail, but I am wondering if the gentleman feels there is ample protection here for the individual who might falsely be accused of sending obscene matter through the mail.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Yes; I would say to the gentleman there is ample protection here. A hearing will be held in such cases. This legislation is necessary by reason of the Supreme Court decisions which require the Postmaster General to follow the Administrative Procedure Act. That act makes for about 60 days' delay before you can issue a fraud order. Under this bill, the mail can be impounded and held pending the issuance of the fraud order. If the fraud order is not issued, the mail then is returned or sent to the proper address.

Mr. BYRNES. If I understand correctly, at the present time all the postmaster does during that 60 days' period is send the material back to the sender.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. No he does not. The mail goes through to the addressee. We had one case of a western school where the entire student body had been sent obscene literature, and the postmaster could not do anything about it but send it to the addressee.

Mr. BYRNES. What I am thinking about particularly, Mr. Speaker, is the sort of situation, which I recall occurred a few years ago when there was an action against a particular magazine. I believe it was the Esquire magazine. During the period of time that this question was in controversy, I understand that the magazine continued to be delivered by mail. I think the final decision was that it was eligible to be sent through the mails. Now, if the Postmaster General had held them up for 60 days and impounded all the magazines, this publisher might well have been put out of business.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I submit to the gentleman that if you look at a piece of literature, you can tell pretty much if it is obscene or indecent.

Mr. BYRNES. It seems to me, you are leaving that judgment in the hands of one man, the Postmaster General.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. Yes, the Postmaster General, we are doing that.

Mr. BYRNES. I am just wondering what protection there is to the individual against the arbitrary abuse of that authority by one man.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. As I explained to the gentleman, the mail will be impounded and a hearing will be held, and all parties will be given a chance to be heard, and if the mail is not found to be obscene or indecent, it will be sent to the addressee.

Mr. BYRNES. But, in that interim of 60 days, a person or firm might be put out of business.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. It would not necessarily be that long. Perhaps it might be done in a matter of a few days. These purveyors of indecent literature use these procedural delays so that they can collect their money and complete their business, and when a court order is issued, it is issued against a nonexistent corporation or a nonexistent distributor. This is necessary so that the Postmaster General can proceed in these cases to correct this evil.

Mr. BYRNES. I understand that what we are doing here is giving the Postmaster general authority which he no doubt needs, but on the other hand I am afraid you do not set up any machinery which will really protect an innocent individual against an abuse of that authority and power.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I might say to the gentleman that the Postmaster General has that authority now, but he is required to wait for that 60-day period, during which time the purveyors of this obscene and indecent literature will circularize an entire school, collect the proceeds or the money from the mail that is sent out, and when the Post Office Department tries to serve a fraud order on them, it is found that the place has gone out of business.

Mr. BYRNES. I am not worried about the fellow who is committing a fraud. I hope the Postmaster goes after them.

But, I am worried that in the process innocent people may find themselves entirely at the mercy of the Postmaster General. They have no protection for the period of 60 days, or whatever the period might be.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. We will have to depend on the Postmaster General not to abuse the discretion which is being given to him here.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES. I yield.

Mr. GOLDEN. The point I had in mind was emphasized by my colleague. There were a number of illustrations where these fly-by-night publishers circularize all sorts of filthy mail among our school children, and by the time the Postmaster General or the Attorney General undertakes to prosecute them, they are gone to another community and have changed their names. I think this bill does not take any rights away from any publisher who has a legitimate piece of mail to go into the mail. If the mail passes the standard set up by the Government, he can have a hearing. But it is aimed mainly for the purpose of stopping a large number of fly-by-night people who are circularizing our schools and putting very damaging literature in the hands of our school children. Then when the Government gets after them, they are gone and you do not know where they are, and then they pop up somewhere else under another name.

Mr. BYRNES. Can the gentleman advise me whether it would be possible to restrain the Postmaster General by way of injunction pending the hearing in a case where an individual may feel that the Postmaster General is abusing his authority?

Mr. GOLDEN. I do not think this bill changes any individual's rights.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. The bill would not change that, I might say to the gentleman, and the sender of the mail may proceed with whatever remedy might be available to him under the law now.

Mr. BYRNES. I would assume that the individual would be suing the Postmaster General in his individual capacity, but what would be the situation if he were suing him in his official or governmental capacity? I do not know, and I am merely asking for information.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. This would not take away any remedy of law which might be available to the sender of any mail, whether the mail was obscene or otherwise. He would still have the same rights to go into court on this bill as he has now.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to object to the bill, and I am not going to ask that it be passed over without prejudice, but I do think that this discussion at least will make certain that the Postmaster General will be cautious in his use of his impounding power.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. I think the discussion has been very enlightening and I think the gentleman is essentially correct.

Mr. BYRNES. He must be careful not to take advantage of an individual. An innocent individual could be damaged

terrifically by an arbitrary action of the Postmaster General.

Mr. KARSTEN of Missouri. The gentleman has brought out a very valuable point and I want to thank him for it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That upon the institution of proceedings before the Postmaster General against any person or concern for the purpose of determining whether any of the orders authorized by the laws codified in sections 255, 259, 259a, and 732 of title 39, United States Code, should be issued, and when it shall appear to the Postmaster General to be reasonably necessary for the protection of the public, or to be in the public interest, he may order that mail addressed to such person or concern be impounded and detained by the postmaster at the office of delivery pending final decision of the issues involved in said proceedings.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 106 (c) OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949 (SLUM CLEARANCE AND REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2786) to amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

REVISION AND CODIFICATION OF PATENT LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7794) to revise and codify the laws relating to patents and the Patent Office, and to enact into law title 35 of the United States Code entitled "Patents."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., United States Code, entitled "Patents," is revised, codified, and enacted into law, and may be cited, "Title 35, United States Code, section —," as follows:

TITLE 35—PATENTS	
Part	Sec.
I. Patent Office.....	1
II. Patentability of inventions and grant of patents.....	100
III. Patents and protection of patent rights.....	251
PART I—PATENT OFFICE	
Chapter	Sec.
1. Establishment, officers, functions...	1
2. Proceedings in the Patent Office...	21
3. Practice before the Patent Office...	31
4. Patent fees.....	41
<i>Chapter 1—Establishment, officers, functions</i>	
Sec.	
1. Establishment.	
2. Seal.	
3. Officers and employees.	
4. Restrictions on officers and employees as to interest in patents.	
5. Bond of Commissioner and other officers.	
6. Duties of Commissioner.	
7. Board of Appeals.	
8. Library.	
9. Classification of patents.	
10. Certified copies of records.	

Statutes at Large					U. S. Code, 1946 edition	
Date	Chapter	Section	Volume	Page	Title	Section
1952—Feb. 1..		3.....		4	35	153.
		4.....		5	35	154.
		5.....		5	35	155.
		6.....		5	35	156.
		7.....		6	35	157.
		8.....		6	35	158.
		9.....		6		
		11.....		6	35	159.
		12.....		6		

¹ The part relating to the granting of patents to Government employees without fees.

² The part relating to certified copies of drawings and specifications.

³ The part relating to fees for recording assignments.

⁴ The part amending R. S. 4894.

⁵ The part relating to the price of copies of patents.

⁶ The part relating to payment of fees.

⁷ The part relating to the fee for copies of specifications and drawings of patents.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TRANSFER BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OF CERTAIN PROPERTY AT SHUMAKER, ARK.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1403) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain property at Shumaker, Ark.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to transfer, without exchange of funds, to the custody and control of the Navy Department a parcel of land, with any improvements thereon, at the United States Naval Ammunition Depot, Shumaker, in Calhoun County, Ark., containing 118 acres, more or less, being the same parcel of land described in a revocable permit from the War Food Administration to the Navy Department dated June 23, 1945, and which is now occupied and used as an integral part of the said ammunition depot.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EASEMENTS FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY FOR THE TRANSMISSION LINES ACROSS NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1630) to amend the provision in the act of March 4, 1911—Thirty-sixth Statutes, pages 1235, 1253—authorizing the granting of easements for rights-of-way for electrical transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines and poles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the fourth paragraph under the subheading "Improvement of the National Forests" under the heading "Forest Service" of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912" (36 Stat. 1253, 43 U. S. C. 961) is amended to read as follows:

"That the head of the department having jurisdiction over the lands be, and he hereby is, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to grant an easement for rights-of-way, for a period not exceeding 50 years from the date of the issuance of such grant, over, across, and upon the public lands, national forests, and reservations of the United States for electrical poles and lines for the transmission and distribution of electrical power, and for poles and lines for communication purposes, and for radio, television, and other forms of communication transmitting, relay, and receiving structures and facilities, to the extent of 200 feet on each side of the center line of such lines and poles and not to exceed 400 feet by 400 feet for radio, television, and other forms of communication transmitting, relay, and receiving structures and facilities, to any citizen, association, or corporation of the United States, where it is intended by such to exercise the right-of-way herein granted for any one or more of the purposes herein named: *Provided*, That such right-of-way shall be allowed within or through any national park, national forest, military, Indian, or any other reservation only upon the approval of the chief officer of the department under whose supervision or control such reservation falls, and upon a finding by him that the same is not incompatible with the public interest: *Provided further*, That all or any part of such right-of-way may be forfeited and annulled by declaration of the head of the department having jurisdiction over the lands for nonuse for a period of 2 years or for abandonment."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMERGENCY ASSIGNMENTS OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES TO RURAL ROUTES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7204) to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to credit certain service performed by employees of the postal service who are transferred from one position to another within the service for purposes of determining eligibility for promotion," approved June 19, 1948.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act entitled "An act to credit certain service performed by employees of the postal service who are transferred from one position to another within the service for purposes of determining eligibility for promotion," approved June 19, 1948 (sec. 883, title 39, U. S. C.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. The rate of compensation of any employee in the postal service, except regular, temporary, or substitute rural carriers, whose services are utilized in a dual capacity shall not be reduced as a result of employment in such capacity: *Provided*, That any employee in the postal service who is assigned to serve any rural route, and who shall furnish the vehicle used in the performance of such service, shall receive the equipment maintenance allowance provided for the route so served, in addition to the compensation paid such employee."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVISION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR MAIL SCHEDULES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7205) to amend section 3841 of the Revised Statutes relating to the schedules of the arrival and departure of the mail, to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to the postal service, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3841 of the Revised Statutes (sec. 7, title 39, U. S. C.) is hereby amended by striking out the clause reading: "and he shall cause to be kept and returned to the Department, at short and regular intervals, registers, showing the exact times of the arrivals and departures of the mail.", and by inserting in lieu thereof, a clause to read as follows: "and he shall cause to be kept and forwarded to the Department, or designated field offices, such reports as he may consider necessary."

SEC. 2. The act entitled "An act to reclassify postmasters and employees of the Postal Service and readjust their salaries and compensation on an equitable basis," approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 1045), as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the paragraph reading:

"A clerk in charge is defined as a clerk in charge of a railway post office, terminal railway post office, or transfer office whether he performs service alone or has a crew of clerks under his supervision, or of a tour or a crew within a tour of a terminal railway post office or transfer office."

SEC. 3. Section 3975 of the Revised Statutes (sec. 493, title 39, U. S. C.) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3975. The Postmaster General may, when he deems it advisable, contract for the transportation of the mails to and from any post office."

With the following committee amendment.

The amendment is as follows: On page 2, beginning with line 13, strike out down through and including line 17, and insert:

"Sec. 3. Section 3975 of the Revised Statutes (sec. 493, title 39, U. S. C.) is hereby amended by striking out the semicolon and the following: 'but where such service is performed over a route not established by law, he shall report the same to Congress at its meeting next thereafter, and such service shall cease at the end of the next session of Congress, unless such route is established a post route by Congress.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAIL-MESSENGER CONTRACTS FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7758) to revise certain laws relating to the mail-messenger service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, would the author of the bill or some member of the committee give us a little further information in regard to this legislation?

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Speaker, the Postmaster General originally requested

a bill which would remove entirely the monetary limitations placed on postal employees relating to submitting bids on mail-messenger contracts. At the present time the law provides that a postal employee of a third- or fourth-class post office may submit a bid to perform mail-messenger service in a particular community, but that if his bid exceeds \$300 it cannot be accepted.

The attention of the Postmaster General has been directed almost daily to the fact that in advertising for bids a postal employee may submit a bid for \$600 to perform this mail-messenger service, and the nearest outside bid may be \$1,200, but because of this \$300 limitation the Department is forced to reject the \$600 bid of the postal employee and take the \$1,200 bid of the outsider. The Post Office Committee feels, however, that to remove the limitation entirely would be wrong. The committee is increasing the limit to \$900. It is felt that this will result in the saving of several thousands of dollars to the Post Office Department.

Mr. FORD. I thank the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. GOLDEN. The evidence before our committee, as was stated by my colleague from Florida, showed that we could save a good deal of money in many instances by permitting people who had jobs in post offices to take these part-time positions in carrying the mail between the station and the post office. Up to the present time there has been a \$300 ceiling on the amount that could be paid a postal employee for this service. When the service is required to go on the outside for a man to spend an hour or two a day on this type of work it frequently costs three or four times as much as we could get the same service performed for by a clerk in a post office who had time to perform that service.

We think the raising of the limitation will materially reduce the cost of this type of service. It has been suggested that we have that limitation and the further proviso that it shall in no wise interfere with the regular duties of the postal employee.

Mr. FORD. Is the committee certain that the permission granted will not in any way interfere with the regular duties of a regular employee in the postal service?

Mr. GOLDEN. We wrote that very requirement into the bill.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the part of the act of July 28, 1916, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes" (ch. 261, 39 Stat. 418), and the part of the act of June 3, 1924, entitled "An act authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for mail-messenger service" (ch. 237, 43 Stat. 356), as codified in section 579, title 39, United

States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In the discretion of the Postmaster General, postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, and rural carriers at post offices of the third and fourth class may enter into contracts for the performance of mail-messenger service, and allowance may be made therefor from the appropriations for mail-messenger service: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General shall determine that the performance of such contracts will not interfere with the regular duties of such employees or with the operations of the postal service. The total amount payable under such contract to any postmaster, assistant postmaster, clerk, or rural carrier shall not exceed \$900 in any one year. Special-delivery messengers at post offices of all classes may enter into contracts for mail-messenger service."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREE BLANK AMMUNITION FOR VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER].

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee or the Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4949) to amend the act of February 10, 1920, so as to provide for free blank ammunition for veterans' organizations for use in connection with the funeral ceremonies of deceased veterans, and for other ceremonial purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 6, after "but", insert ", except where supplied for use in ceremonies at national cemeteries."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 106 (C) OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1949

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2786) to amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949, which was No. 346 on the Consent Calendar and objected to.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, I have not withdrawn my objection. No one has talked to me. I still object.

Mr. SPENCE. I understood that the gentleman only wanted information.

Mr. SHAFER. I want a little more than I have here. Mr. Speaker, I object.

AMENDMENT TO SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2569) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 8 (a) as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1953" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1955" and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1954."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present. [After a pause.] Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the point of order.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, some years ago the Congress enacted what is generally known as the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. I think it would be rather useless and consuming the valuable time of the House for me to now go into the details of the purposes of this program and the pending legislation except to say that the purpose of this bill is to continue the program for two more years. It was very thoroughly discussed when the House had before it the agricultural appropriation bill. In fact, it was at that time that we appropriated for the next fiscal year for the program.

Unless the Congress passes the bill which I now have before the House, the program will expire at the end of the present year. That would be unthinkable, and I am sure the House does not want that to happen. I think that is all that it is necessary to say at this time. I hope the House will go along and pass this legislation today.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I concur in what the gentleman from Mississippi has said. It is important that this legislation be continued for at least another 2 years. This act was passed at the beginning in 1937 and those of you who were here at that time know that I opposed that type of legislation then. However, it has become a part of our agricultural program.

Mr. ABERNETHY. May I say a very important one.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It has become a very important part. I think it would be very ill-advised to suspend the program at this time. If we are

going to change programs, and I admit there are many changes that might be desirable, then our committee, which is the legislative committee, should give full consideration to the changes that are to be made or should be made rather than to try to chop off this legislation which has been on the statute books for nearly 15 years.

I want to urge that my colleagues support the motion to suspend the rules and pass this legislation.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. I wish to endorse what has been said. I think our soil conservation program is possibly the most important part of our entire agricultural economy. A couple of weeks ago we passed appropriations to support this program, and many of us wrote to our farmers and told them that this program would be continued. We are going to be rushed at the end of this session, and I think now is the time to support the program, and I hope all of my colleagues will vote for the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the adoption of this bill commit us to \$250,000,000 or any other specific sum by way of appropriations?

Mr. ABERNETHY. It does not commit us to any particular sum. That can only be done by an appropriating item.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it true that this authorizes as much as \$500,000,000 a year?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I cannot answer the gentleman as to the exact amount that is authorized. That is in the law now, and the object of this bill is simply to extend the present law which otherwise will expire at the end of this year.

Mr. JAVITS. Then it will extend the authorization?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes, of course.

Mr. JAVITS. But the gentleman's contention is that it does not commit us to any specific amount of appropriations because of contracts made or for any other reason.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Certainly not. It does not commit us to any particular amount.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. To be fair to the gentleman from Michigan, is this not correct, that we appropriated the funds before we did the authorizing?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Well, that is partially correct. The authorization does not expire until December.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The authorization will expire at the end of June.

Mr. ABERNETHY. No; at the end of December.

Mr. REES of Kansas. At the end of December?

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is correct.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But we have already appropriated funds; that is correct, is it not?

Mr. ABERNETHY. Well, we have gotten half way.

Mr. REES of Kansas. As far as the House is concerned.

Mr. ABERNETHY. That is right.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Well, I just wanted to be fair with the gentleman from Michigan, that is all.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I appreciate the position of the gentleman from Michigan. I think he made a reasonable concession a moment ago. This proceeding does not interfere with that. It leaves him protected in his position and I certainly would not urge him to go any further.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But the end result would be the same.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ABERNETHY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the action taken by the Speaker in recognizing the gentleman from Mississippi to suspend the rules, having in mind the colloquy that took place, was a very wise one, and in no way is inconsistent with the position taken by my friend, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford]. No one should misconstrue his remarks as being in opposition to this bill. It is clearly understood by every Member of the House that he is a member of the objectors' committee, and that there are certain rules and policies to be followed, and the gentleman was acting in accordance with the policies of the objectors' committee in relation to bills involving an authorization of more than a million dollars being passed by unanimous consent. So, that is clearly understood. I say this for the Record so that there is no possibility of anybody misunderstanding the position of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Ford] from the colloquy that took place when the bill was called on the Consent Calendar.

I just want to make one more observation, that those of us who represent urban districts, or city districts, are enthusiastically for this bill. In my 20 years of experience in Congress I have found that the strongest support for this program comes from districts that do not represent one farm, and when efforts are made by some of these geniuses who write columns and try to divide the persons who work on the soil from those who work in the cities, this, as well as other farm legislation, is an illustration that there is no justification for such efforts; that the people who live in the cities and work in the cities appreciate the significance and the importance of the farmers of our country and, on the other hand, the farmers of our country recognize the importance and the significance of those who live and work in the cities. They are all part of our economic system. These attempts to drive a wedge between the farmer and the worker is unhealthy, improper, and entirely unjustified.

Mr. ABERNETHY. I wish to thank the distinguished majority leader. Mr. Speaker, I trust that the bill will meet with the overwhelming approval of the

House. The fertility of our soil is our greatest natural resource. We must hold on to it. We must preserve it. That is the purpose of this great program, and the object of the pending bill.

Mr. FORD. First I want to thank the distinguished majority leader for clarifying that point in reference to our previous colloquy. I want it understood perfectly that I was not objecting to the consideration of the bill for any personal reason.

As far as the gentleman from Mississippi is concerned, he is a most able and high-type Member of the House, and certainly reports and supports good legislation at all times.

Third, I am a firm believer in the Soil Conservation Service. I think that service is probably one of the finest agencies in the Department of Agriculture. I am a wholehearted advocate of what the Soil Conservation Service does. However, I have some doubts about the agricultural conservation payment program. I want it understood that I was one of those who supported the amendment that sought to reduce the funds for the following fiscal year from \$250,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

Furthermore, I endorse wholeheartedly the recommendations made by the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation in reference to this program.

That is my position in reference to this legislation.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to say a word about this bill. I concur thoroughly with the gentleman from Michigan that there is very grave doubt about the payments here. I think that is the weak part of this program. I think that is evidenced by the fact that consistently for sometime now one of the great farm organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has stated advisedly that these money payments are not required in the amount which is asked for. Certainly I want to help to conserve the farm resource of soil, and I feel so does every other city representative. I wish we could say as much about the support we get from many Members interested in this legislation with respect to what we feel is necessary to help conserve our greatest resource—the people—in the cities; this means to us such matters as housing.

I urge upon the proponents of the bill this proposition: This question of money payments for soil conservation is going to catch up with those who are for these money payments. They have to be reduced realistically. I think that is becoming clearer and clearer. I think the idea of reducing them realistically will gather more and more adherents. As is true of every program, it would be much better if those who are back of this particular program would cause it to be reexamined and reevaluated with the idea of themselves reducing the payments which are just prerequisites and which are not necessary for the essential

purpose of the legislation, rather than letting others do it.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 7689) was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 78]

Aandahl	Granger	Morton
Abbitt	Hall,	Moulder
Addonizio	Edwin Arthur	Multer
Albert	Hall,	Murphy
Anfuso	Leonard W.	Nelson
Armstrong	Harden	O'Neill
Bailey	Harrison, Nebr.	Osmer
Bakewell	Harrison, Wyo.	Ostertag
Barden	Havener	O'Toole
Bates, Ky.	Hébert	Passman
Beall	Hedrick	Patterson
Beckworth	Heffernan	Potter
Bender	Heller	Poulson
Blatnik	Herter	Powell
Bolton	Hoeven	Preston
Bonner	Hoffman, Ill.	Prouty
Boykin	Hollifield	Rabaut
Bramblett	Howell	Reece, Tenn.
Bray	Hunter	Ribicoff
Brooks	Irving	Riehlman
Brownson	Jackson, Calif.	Robeson
Buckley	Jackson, Wash.	Rodino
Buffett	Jarman	Rogers, Colo.
Camp	Johnson	Roosevelt
Carlyle	Jonas	Sabath
Celler	Jones,	St. George
Chatham	Hamilton C.	Scott, Hardle
Chelf	Kelly, N. Y.	Secrest
Combs	Kennedy	Sheehan
Cooley	Kerr	Shelley
Coudert	Kilburn	Sheppard
Cunningham	King, Calif.	Sieminski
Davis, Ga.	King, Pa.	Stanley
Dawson	Kirwan	Sutton
Deane	Klein	Tackett
D'Ewart	Latham	Taylor
Dingell	Lesinski	Thompson
Dollinger	Lovre	Texas
Donovan	Lucas	Vail
Dorn	McConnell	Van Pelt
Doyle	McIntire	Vinson
Durham	McKinnon	Vorys
Eaton	Machrowicz	Watts
Engle	Mack, Ill.	Welch
Fine	Mansfield	Werdel
Fogarty	Martin, Mass.	Wharton
Garmatz	Miller, Calif.	Wheeler
Gary	Mitchell	Wickersham
Gavin	Morgan	Wigglesworth
Gore	Morris	Williams, Miss.

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 283 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1952

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 7800) to amend title II of the

Social Security Act to increase old-age and survivors insurance benefits, to preserve insurance rights of permanently and totally disabled individuals, and to increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Social Security Act Amendments of 1952."

INCREASE IN BENEFIT AMOUNTS

Benefits computed by conversion table

SEC. 2. (a) (1) Section 215 (c) (1) of the Social Security Act (relating to determinations made by use of the conversion table) is amended by striking out the table and inserting in lieu thereof the following new table:

"I"	II	III
If the primary insurance benefit (as determined under subsection (d)) is:	The primary insurance amount shall be:	And the average monthly wage for purpose of computing maximum benefits shall be:
\$10.....	\$25.00	\$45.00
\$11.....	27.00	49.00
\$12.....	29.00	53.00
\$13.....	31.00	56.00
\$14.....	33.00	60.00
\$15.....	35.00	64.00
\$16.....	36.70	67.00
\$17.....	38.20	69.00
\$18.....	39.50	72.00
\$19.....	40.70	74.00
\$20.....	42.00	76.00
\$21.....	43.50	79.00
\$22.....	45.30	82.00
\$23.....	47.50	86.00
\$24.....	50.10	91.00
\$25.....	52.40	95.00
\$26.....	54.40	99.00
\$27.....	56.30	102.00
\$28.....	58.00	120.00
\$29.....	59.40	129.00
\$30.....	60.80	139.00
\$31.....	62.00	147.00
\$32.....	63.30	155.00
\$33.....	64.40	163.00
\$34.....	65.50	170.00
\$35.....	66.60	177.00
\$36.....	67.80	185.00
\$37.....	68.90	193.00
\$38.....	70.00	200.00
\$39.....	71.00	207.00
\$40.....	72.00	213.00
\$41.....	73.10	221.00
\$42.....	74.10	227.00
\$43.....	75.10	234.00
\$44.....	76.10	241.00
\$45.....	77.10	250.00
\$46.....	77.10	250.00

(2) Section 215 (c) (2) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(2) In case the primary insurance benefit of an individual (determined as provided in subsection (d)) falls between the amounts on any two consecutive lines in column I of the table, the amount referred to in paragraphs (2) (B) and (3) of subsection (a) for such individual shall be the amount determined with respect to such benefit (under the applicable regulations in effect on May 1, 1952), increased by 12½ percent or \$5, whichever is the larger, and further increased, if it is not then a multiple of \$0.10, to the next higher multiple of \$0.10."

(3) Section 215 (c) of such act is further amended by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) For purposes of section 203 (a), the average monthly wage of an individual whose primary insurance amount is determined under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be a sum equal to the average monthly wage which would result in such primary insurance amount upon application of the provisions of subsection (a) (1) of this section and without the application of subsection (e) (2) or (g) of this section; except

that, if such sum is not a multiple of \$1, it shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of \$1."

Revision of the benefit formula; revised minimum and maximum amounts

(b) (1) Section 215 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act (relating to primary insurance amount) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The primary insurance amount of an individual who attained age 22 after 1950 and with respect to whom not less than six of the quarters elapsing after 1950 are quarters of coverage shall be 55 percent of the first \$100 of his average monthly wage, plus 15 percent of the next \$200 of such wage; except that, if his average monthly wage is less than \$48, his primary insurance amount shall be the amount appearing in column II of the following table on the line on which in column I appears his average monthly wage.

"I"	II
Average monthly wage	Primary insurance amount
\$34 or less.....	\$25
\$35 through \$47.....	\$26"

(2) Section 203 (a) of such act (relating to maximum benefits) is amended by striking out "\$150" and "\$40" wherever they occur and inserting in lieu thereof "\$168.75" and "\$45," respectively.

Effective dates

(c) (1) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall, subject to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection and notwithstanding the provisions of section 215 (f) (1) of the Social Security Act, apply in the case of lump-sum death payments under section 202 of such act with respect to deaths occurring after, and in the case of monthly benefits under such section for any month after, August 1952.

(2) (A) In the case of any individual who is (without the application of section 202 (j) (1) of the Social Security Act) entitled to a monthly benefit under subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of such section 202 for August 1952, whose benefit for such months is computed through use of a primary insurance amount determined under paragraph (1) or (2) of section 215 (c) of such act, and who is entitled to such benefit for any succeeding month on the basis of the same wages and self-employment income, the amendments made by this section shall not (subject to the provisions of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph) apply for purposes of computing the amount of such benefit for such succeeding month. The amount of such benefit for such succeeding month shall instead be equal to the larger of (i) 112½ percent of the amount of such benefit (after the application of sections 203 (a) and 215 (g) of the Social Security Act as in effect prior to the enactment of this act) for August 1952, increased, if it is not a multiple of \$0.10, to the next higher multiple of \$0.10, or (ii) the amount of such benefit (after the application of sections 203 (a) and 215 (g) of the Social Security Act as in effect prior to the enactment of this act) for August 1952, increased by an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying \$5 by the fraction applied to the primary insurance amount which was used in determining such benefit, and further increased, if such product is not a multiple of \$0.10, to the next higher multiple of \$0.10. The provisions of section 203 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended by this section (and, for purposes of such section 203 (a), the provisions of section 215 (c) (4) of the Social Security Act, as amended by this section), shall apply to such benefit as computed under the preceding sentence of this subparagraph, and the resulting amount, if not a multiple of \$0.10, shall be increased to the next higher multiple of \$0.10.

(B) The provisions of subparagraph (A) shall cease to apply to the benefit of any

Public Law 365 - 82d Congress
Chapter 335 - 2d Session
S. 2569

AN ACT

All 66 Stat. 95.

To amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 8 (a) as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1953" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1955", and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1954".

49 Stat. 1149;

64 Stat. 978.

16 U.S.C.

§ 590h.

Approved May 26, 1952

